(क) भारत सरकार का किसी क्षतिग्रस्त धान को खरीदारी करने का विचार नहीं है।

(ख) से (घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठते।

Demands of farmers

1010. SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the recent agitation of FARMERS and their Rally in Delhi held on the 25th October, 1988;

(b) if so, what were their demands; and

(c) whether Government have considered any of the demands?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* below].

(c) The demands of the farmers have been examined. Remunerative prices are assured through minimum surpport|procurement prices for agricultural commodities. While fixing minimum support|procurement prices it is ensured that the price covers the cost of production and also provides a reasonable margin of profit to give incentive to farmers for investment and adoption of improved technology. The views of the farmers are fully considered by the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices and its reports are published.

There is no levy on crops on farmers. Writing off of loans and land revenue is for the State Governments to consider. The withdrawal of court cases|prohibitory orders against farmers is a matter within the States' purview. The Electricity & Water rates are determined by the State Governments. These are considerably subsidised. There are regular Plan schemes for drought proofing and there is also a National Programme on flood control.

Statement

Demands made by Bhartiya Kissan Union

Demands

Problems of farmers relating to crops

(a) Farmers should be provided remunerative prices for their produce. The price should be determined after adding 12 per cent profit over the cost of production. In future the price should vary according to the price index numbers.

While determining the cost production the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Price (CACP) should hold public hearing and publish its report and data. It may be made clear that the cost of production should include the wages of each worker and each person who is working on farm which should be at par with the salary of a jawan.

(b) Abolition of levy on crops.

(c) No restriction be imposed on the inter-State movement of crops throughout the country.

Remission of Loans

(a) Dues of loans advanced by Government, banks of cooperative societies to farmers may be written-off.

(b) Electricity rate for agricultural use should be uniform throughout the country.

(c) Court cases and prohibitory orders imposed on farmers in connection with different movements of peasants in the country should be withdrawn.

(d) Government dues, electricity charges, water charges and land revenue in respect of farmers of Uttar Pradesh which became due during the drought period should be written off.

(e) Permanent arrangements may be made to mitigate the loss caused on account of flood, drought and other natural calamities.